

England Squash Limited

Registered number: 02411107

Directors Report and Financial Statements

for the period ended 31 March 2024

ENGLAND SQUASH LIMITED
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Eamonn O'Rourke (Non-executive)
David Light (Non-executive)
Professor Joy Carter (Chair)
Heidi Leseur (Non-executive)
Wendy Newlove (Non-executive)
Mark Jeffreys (Non-executive)
Nick Murrills (Non-executive)
Yawar Abbas (Non-executive)
Mark Williams (Chief Executive Officer)
Mayuri Nigam (Non-executive)
Andrew Steele (Non-executive)
Richard Cannock (Non-executive)

Registered number 02411107

Registered office The National Squash Centre
Sportcity
11 Rowsley Street
Manchester
M11 3FF

Auditor Slade & Cooper
Beehive Mill
Jersey Street
Manchester
M4 6JG

Bankers HSBC Bank Plc
4 Hardman Square
Spinningfields
Manchester
M3 3EB

Solicitors DWF LLP
1 Scott Place
2 Hardman Street
Manchester
M3 3AA

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' Report	2 - 3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 - 6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	8
Statement of Financial Position	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 18

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2024

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is to promote and encourage the development of squash in England.

Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

Eamonn O'Rourke (Non-executive)
David Light (Non-executive)
Professor Joy Carter (Chair)
Heidi Leseur (Non-executive)
Wendy Newlove (Non-executive)
Mark Jeffreys (Non-executive)
Nick Murrills (Non-executive)
Yawar Abbas (Non-executive)
Mark Williams (Chief Executive Officer)
Richard Cannock (Non-executive)
Mayuri Nigam (Non-executive)
Andrew Steele (Non-executive)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies note

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies' regime of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

.....
Joy Carter
Chair

Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ENGLAND SQUASH LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of England Squash Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and notes to the accounts, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out below, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In accordance with the exemption provided by FRC's Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities, we have prepared and submitted the company's returns to the tax authorities and assisted with the preparation of the accounts.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the accounts, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the accounts are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the accounts themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the accounts are prepared is consistent with the accounts; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the accounts in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these accounts.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims.
- enquiry of the company's staff, management and those charged with governance to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

ENGLAND SQUASH LIMITED
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Christy Yun Hing Lau (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Slade & Cooper
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Beehive Mill
Jersey Street
Ancoats
Manchester
M4 6JG

Date:

ENGLAND SQUASH LIMITED
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2024

		31 March	31 March
		2024	2023
	Note	£	£
Turnover	3	2,874,146	2,952,611
Cost of sales		(2,389,306)	(2,243,801)
Gross profit		484,840	708,810
Administrative expenses		(601,171)	(534,237)
Operating profit/(loss)	4	(116,331)	174,573
Interest receivable and similar income		2,216	1,270
Profit/(loss) before tax		(114,115)	175,843
Tax on profit/(loss)		(443)	(241)
Profit/(loss) for the financial period		(114,558)	175,602
Other comprehensive income for the period			
Total comprehensive income for the period		(114,558)	175,602

The notes in page 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

ENGLAND SQUASH LIMITED
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 March 2024

			31 March	31 March
			2024	2023
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	7		13,544	13,581
Intangible assets	8		23,149	48,864
			<u>36,693</u>	<u>62,445</u>
Current assets				
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	442,581		435,984
Cash at bank		<u>1,588,628</u>		<u>1,552,547</u>
		2,031,209		1,988,531
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(783,480)</u>		<u>(651,996)</u>
Net current assets			<u>1,247,729</u>	<u>1,336,535</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,284,422</u>	<u>1,398,980</u>
Net Assets			<u>1,284,422</u>	<u>1,398,980</u>
Capital and reserves				
Profit and loss account			<u>1,284,422</u>	<u>1,398,980</u>
			<u>1,284,422</u>	<u>1,398,980</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
Joy Carter
Chair

Date:

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2024

1. General information

England Squash Limited is a company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is The National Squash Centre, Sportcity, 11 Rowsley Street, Manchester, M11 3FF. The company constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The principal activity of the Company is to promote and encourage the development of squash in England.

2. Accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2. Going concern

The Company's current position, forecasts and projections show that the Company should be able to operate within the working capital facilities available for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Therefore, the going concern basis of preparation has been adopted in preparing the annual financial statements.

2.3. Basis of consolidation

The Company is the sole member of The England Squash Foundation and has the ability to appoint Trustees and as such holds a controlling interest in this entity. The Company has taken the exemption under section 405 of the Companies Act 2006, not to prepare consolidated accounts including this entity on the basis that its inclusion is not material for the purpose of giving a true and fair view. These financial statements therefore present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about the group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4. Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5. Government grants

Government grants relating to tangible fixed assets are treated as deferred income and released to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. Other grants receivable are credited to income in the same period in which the expenditure to which they relate is incurred. Income received but not expended is recognised as deferred income.

2.6. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	- 10% and 25%
Computer equipment	- 20% and 33.33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7. Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.8. Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9. Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.10. Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11. Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.12. Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13. Provisions for liabilities

Provisions for liabilities are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.14. Taxation

As the Company is a non-profit organisation and as all profits relating to membership activities are to be used to develop and enhance the services provided by the Company, there is no tax liability arising from income related to its core operating activities. The Company is, however, liable to tax arising from merchandise sales and interest receivable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2024

3. Turnover

	31 March 2024 £	31 March 2023 £
Coaching and competition income	426,301	398,529
Commercial Income	42,400	30,875
Membership fees	458,788	494,005
Government grant income	1,946,657	2,029,201
	<u>2,874,146</u>	<u>2,952,610</u>

The government grant income relates to money received from Sport England. The income from Sport England recognised in the year is equal to the expenditure incurred in the year.

4. Operating profit

	31 March 2024 £	31 March 2023 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets/amortisation of intangible fixed assets	30,923	30,398
Pension costs	47,602	42,576
Operating lease rentals	-	1,789
Profit/(Loss) on disposal of intangible assets	(2,567)	-
Auditor's remuneration	6,000	6,000

5. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	31 March 2024 £	31 March 2023 £
Wages and salaries	631,196	597,455
Social security costs	59,573	57,617
Cost of defined contribution scheme	47,602	42,576
	<u>738,370</u>	<u>697,648</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2024

5. Employees (continued)

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the period was as follows:

	31 March 2024 No.	31 March 2023 No.
Operations	7	6
Membership, administration and marketing	6	6
Performance	4	3
	<u>17</u>	<u>15</u>

Board Directors are non-executive and are not remunerated except for the Chief Executive Officer included in Operations.

Key Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel comprise the Chief Executive Officer. The aggregate remuneration was £80,608 (2023 - £77,908).

6. Directors' remuneration

	31 March 2024 £	31 March 2023 £
Directors' emoluments	74,984	72,500
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	5,624	5,408
	<u>80,608</u>	<u>77,908</u>

During the period retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2023 – 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2024

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer Equipment £	Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2023	99,685	42,393	142,078
Additions	7,736	-	7,736
At 31 March 2024	107,421	42,393	149,814
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2023	86,227	42,270	128,497
Charge for the period	7,651	123	7,774
At 31 March 2024	93,878	42,393	136,271
Net book value			
At 31 March 2024	13,543	-	13,543
At 31 March 2023	13,458	123	13,581

8. Intangible Fixed Assets

	Website Development £
Cost or valuation:	
As at 1 April 2023	132,559
Disposals	(3,850)
As at 31 March 2024	128,709
Amortisation:	
As at 1 April 2023	83,695
Amortisation	23,149
Disposals	(1,283)
As at 31 March 2024	105,561
Net book value:	
As at 31 March 2024	23,148
As at 31 March 2023	48,864

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2024

9. Debtors

	31 March 2024 £	31 March 2023 £
Trade debtors	7,430	44,035
VAT repayable	47,274	52,405
Other debtors	5,011	100
Prepayments and accrued income	382,866	339,444
	<u>442,581</u>	<u>435,984</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2024 £	31 March 2023 £
Trade creditors	251,638	97,963
Corporation tax	443	241
Other taxation and social security	16,573	11,995
Other creditors	9,705	15,373
Accruals	286,931	326,342
Deferred income	218,190	200,082
	<u>783,480</u>	<u>651,996</u>

11. Company status

The Company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

12. Pension commitments

The Company pays into personal pension plans on behalf of its employees. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company and amounted to £47,602 (2023: £42,576). Pension contributions outstanding at the period end amounted to £5,403 (2023: £5,925).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2024

13. Related party transactions

England Squash Limited is the sole member of The England Squash Foundation.

During the financial year, England Squash provided financial support to England Squash Foundation to address temporary banking facility issues. England Squash processed payments of £4,911 on behalf of the Phil Hancey Fund, which were reimbursed by England Squash Foundation post year end. The balance outstanding at year end related to these reimbursements was £4,911.

Nick Murrills, a non-executive director of England Squash Limited, is a Partner at Gateley PLC. Gateley PLC invoiced a total of £3,250 (2023: £19,500) from England Squash Limited for services during the period and was owed a balance of £NIL at year end (2023: £NIL).

Mark Jeffreys, a non-executive director of England Squash Limited, is a Director at English Lacrosse Association Limited. English Lacrosse Association Limited invoiced a total of £50,400 (2023: £41,400) from England Squash Limited for services during the period and was owed a balance of £7,560 at year end (2023: £NIL).

Yawar Abbas, a non-executive director of England Squash Limited, is employed by MCRactive. MCRactive invoiced a total of £14,891 (2023: £2,086) from England Squash Limited for services during the period and was owed a balance of £NIL at year end (2023: £NIL).

Total expenses paid to non-executive directors during the period were £296 (2023: £NIL).